

## The Watchman and Southron

Published Wednesday and Saturday by  
Osteen Publishing Company,  
Sumter, S. C.

Terms:  
\$2.00 per annum in advance.  
Advertisements:  
One Square, first insertion, \$1.00.  
Every subsequent insertion, .50.  
Contracts for three months or longer will be made at reduced rates.

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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1865. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

### THE COTTON MARKET

The year's cotton crop is a small one—larger than last year's by barely 2,000,000 bales, and the yield of 1921 was the smallest in a dozen years. But the cotton is being ginned and finding its way to market at a rate almost unprecedented.

Although they might reasonably look for a stronger market some months hence, in view of increasing domestic consumption and European demand, the farmers are selling for cash as fast as they can because they need the money, and already the South is feeling the business improvement which this practice has made possible.

Cotton is the big money crop to which 20,000,000 people look, and when they get their money the effect is felt throughout the nation. The cotton growers might have profited more by holding out for higher prices, perhaps, but as a whole the nation is profiteering in a business way because of them.

### MONKEYING WITH NATURE

In Los Angeles there is a new kind of a farm. The owner, Mr. Cox, raises lions for circuses, motion pictures, etc. With our snake farms, fox farms, ostrich farms, pheasant farms, wild duck farms and others, we are, in a small way, retarding the rapid extinction of the world's wild life.

Geologists can tell of the many forms of animal and insect life which have passed out of existence. For some of these endings they have surmised the cause. The others may always remain a mystery.

Nature is complicated. Everything depends on something else. The little fishes eat worms. The big fishes eat the little fishes. The birds eat the big fishes. The animals eat the birds. We eat the animals and the worms eat us.

Or it was change to a vegetable diet. The vegetation has to multiply and replace itself. To do this it is dependent on the bees for fertilization. Without the bees, the trees and plants would die and there would be none to take their place. Perhaps that is why God gave man his liking for honey, so that this could guarantee man's protection of the bees and thus insure their perpetuation.

So it goes in eternal circles of eating, breeding, dying, being eaten in turn and fertilizing the soil. The circles mingle and counterbalance, disappear and re-appear. We make war on mosquitoes and rats and flies, but in killing them do we destroy also living matter which is beneficial to us and whose loss will be harmful?

We can only progress blindly, and Mr. Gay with his lion farm, Dr. Amara with his snake farm and Jones, Brown and Smith with their various animal farms are doing a work which providence has prepared for the good of the universe, the world should wish them success.

### THE AUDIENCE'S PART

When asked "What do you expect from an audience?" an American orchestra leader replies:

"That the men and women composing it should not have eaten too much before coming to the concert; that they have had sufficient rest before the time for beginning the program in order to be in the mood to receive what the conductor has to offer; to be partakers in the performance—to lend themselves, thereby sending to the conductor a magnetic quality of life and comprehension of what is going on. It is not a question of applause, but rather of the subtle something which a conductor gets or does not get and which inspires or depresses him as the case may be. An audience has much to contribute."

Here is something worth considering by the individuals making up audiences, not only musical audiences but dramatic and lecture

audiences and every other kind, including church congregations.

The audience that merely sits back and waits passively for musician or deftly for actor or orator to entertain it not only puts a damper on the spirits of the entertainer but bars itself from pleasure and instruction. All entertainment is a mutual thing, and entertainer and audience are both at their best when they do their best to help each other.

The practical suggestions about not coming to an entertainment too full of food or too worn out from work to appreciate what is offered are good. American music and drama have suffered much from the "tired business man" evil, due as much to over-eating as over-working.

Surely any concert or play or lecture worth going to at all is worth the effort to have mind and body fit for intelligent appreciation.

### THE CONVENIENT FUEL

Natural gas production decreases rapidly in all too many sections, but the American housewife who has known its blessings declines to return to the use of wood or coal in the kitchen range. Production of manufactured gas, checked now and again by the abundance of the natural fuel, is setting new records with every month.

Per capita consumption of artificial gas has increased 80 per cent in the last ten years and three-fourths of it goes for lighting or other domestic purposes. Despite the advantages of the electric current, nearly 19 per cent of the total is used for illumination, but it is the kitchen that is the really dominant factor in the change.

Convenience is what counts, and the coal scuttle and wood box, together with their dust and ashes, are on their way. It may be that men work harder nowadays than did their fathers, although this may be questioned. It can hardly be doubted that succeeding generations of womenfolk find household duties simplified with every year.

### PRIDE AND HOUSEWORK

"It is hard to understand a sex," says the Brookville Record, "that is too proud to do housework at \$15 a week, but will marry and do it for nothing."

Not so hard after all, when one considers it as the difference between being a slave and having a business of one's own. Many a man who, as an employee, thinks he is abused if after five easy eight-hour days the boss asks him to put in an extra hour or two Saturday afternoon, finds when he starts his own business that twelve or fourteen hours a day six days a week and an occasional break into Sunday are merely fun. The housewife has no easy eight-hour day.

There remains, however, under the fun in the Record's remark, the sting in the serious fact that only when women learn to be good employers will other women cease to be "too proud to do housework." It is not the work itself that causes difficulty—it is the employer's point of view.

The woman who treats her employees as she would wish herself or her daughter to be treated under similar conditions seldom has "trouble getting help." The woman who is afraid of "spoiling her maid" by a little human consideration or who doesn't know how to organize her household routine on an orderly basis must expect a high labor turnover and constant trouble.

### CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Previous federal laws to regulate child labor have been declared unconstitutional. The National Child Labor Committee has now pledged its support to the McCormick Senate resolution which proposes to amend the federal Constitution so that the labor of children under 16 years shall be prohibited.

Hasty and ill-considered amending of the Constitution of the United States is by all means to be avoided. But that great document was intended to be a bill of human rights, and with the exception of two or three routine matters it has not been amended except in the direction of extending human liberty. Even the eighteenth amendment, construed otherwise by some people, is in reality directed toward the abolition of a slavery just about as bad and more widespread than that abolished by the thirteenth.

The nineteenth amendment is concerned with the rights of women. The resolution proposed as a twentieth is an attempt to safeguard the rights of children. If men are people, if members of the colored race are people, if women, tardily recognized, are people, then surely children are people and en-

titled to every protection the Constitution can throw around them. The proposal to prohibit the labor of children in any commercial way under the age of 16 deserves thoughtful consideration from every point of view. It is the duty of every citizen to study the child labor situation in accordance not with the theory that "a little work doesn't hurt a child" but with the facts of the cruel and stunting labor performed by thousands of children who are not protected, in loving homes. The National Child Labor Committee has plenty of facts to supply to anyone who cares to go into the matter.

To those who have spent years investigating this condition and trying to remedy it, the only solution seems to be the federal amendment.

### DISFRANCHISED CITIZENS

No doubt it matters little, in direct results, whether or not Woodrow Wilson has a vote. His vote would hardly decide an election in New Jersey or Washington, D. C. Yet his disfranchisement gives unusual emphasis to an injustice and absurdity of long standing which affects hundreds of thousands of American citizens.

Having removed his residence from his state, Mr. Wilson cannot vote there. And having established his residence in the District of Columbia, he does not acquire a right to vote there. Residents of the District—which means, for practical purposes, the national capital—cannot vote. They have no voice in either local or national government.

It is hard to understand why Congress has so long allowed this anomalous situation to continue. Surely that problem is not beyond the power of the human intellect. This is supposed to be a republic. The people who live in Washington would like to see their home city made a part of the United States in practice as it is in theory, and so would the rest of the country.

### HIGH SCHOOL MILITARY WORK

Thirty-three high schools in the United States have taken advantage of the provision under the National Defense Act of 1916 to give military training under the Federal army to high school boys. The work has been particularly successful in Cleveland.

The plan in operation requires every boy in the 10th and 11th grades unless physically unfit, or unless his parents are "conscientious objectors," to take four school periods of training a week. There are three periods of military training and one of physical training. In addition to infantry drill and various manuals, there are lectures on the army, military courtesy, the rifle, physical training, military hygiene, sanitation and first aid. Signalling, scouting, bayonet work and woodcraft receive some attention. An annual field meet, at the close of the school year, when all the high schools of the city compete shows what has been done. No boy can graduate from a Cleveland high school without this training.

Those opposed to military training feared it would create a spirit of militarism, snobbery, contempt for law and order, and perhaps encourage criminal instincts. The general opinion of today is that the course has improved the boys physically and morally, given them a sense of responsibility not obtained otherwise and raised the quality of their citizenship. Most of their parents express approval of the course.

The physical education side of this military work is its most important advantage, in the estimation of most persons. But the military training in discipline, quickness of action, prompt response to authoritative command, and so on, teaches valuable lessons for youthful citizens to learn.

### KEEPING GEORGE OUT

Nobody need pity Lloyd George. At the present time he may be down but he is far from being out. As to Mrs. Lloyd George, she is glad her energetic husband is provided with enough enemies in politics to use up his abundant fighting spirits away from home. Not that he is a wife-beater or anything like that, but just as a safety valve to keep him in good humor.

"He loves a fight and his spirit goes up and his health improves when there is a fight going on," says the ex-premier's wife. "I am always pleased when there is a fight because he gives me far less trouble. A fight is like tonic to him." Many women will echo her sentiments. Fighting in both cases

means constant, absorbing work. They know that an idle man in the house is more trouble than six children. They find this out when their husbands are home with a cold, or in between jobs, or in the first year of retirement from active work.

Men are but grown boys, and a man's work and a boy's work serve the same purpose, namely, to keep him out of mischief. The best doctors do not advise a busy, active man to retire shortly and merely because he has reached the age when men are supposed to retire. Such retirement has been found to be surprisingly unfortunate. Many such men die within a year of stopping work, chiefly because of the abrupt let-down of their accustomed activity and a morbid stagnation of their vitality.

So it is easy to see why Mrs. Lloyd George likes her husband to be well occupied. This little Welshman, who is the very essence of action, would be a trying person to manage continually within the four walls of a home.

## 17 BALES ON TWENTY ACRES

### Dr. Durley Explains Process of Fighting Weevil in Tennessee

(Memphis Commercial-Appeal.) Can cotton be made profitably amid the ravages of the boll weevil? Yes, by cool-headed, systematic methods, says Dr. Howard Durley, Whitehaven physician, who is the owner of 17 bales of Foster cotton produced on 20 acres this fall—the biggest yield per acre in Shelby County that has been reported to County Agent W. M. Landess. The Durley cotton patch at Whitehaven lay along the highway through that thriving little suburb and thousands of passers-by paused during the summer to wonder at the superb cotton crop that was making all the way up despite weevils.

County Agent Landess selected the 20-acre plot as a demonstration field in the spring, and finding out Dr. Durley's determination to make a test, permitted him to do so under the usual methods with only a little advice now and then. The county agent watched the crop closely and is authority for the record yield of Shelby County.

In 1921 the same land was in corn and peas. In the winter of 1922, the land was broken deep with two-horse plow and eight acres of it were listed and bedded in the spring, in order to determine the difference in seed beds. There was no difference in production. Dr. Durley says, this year he bedded the flintstone land and bedded it out with a middle buster.

**Used Plow-Offset.** "I used 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda to each acre," reports Dr. Durley. "It was applied with a small distributor in a furrow in the bed, just before the planter and a common harrow, which made a smooth bed for the seed. The cotton was planted from April 18 to 23, using Foster on 12 acres and Sprowl big boll on 8 acres. I began to cultivate with a one-horse 'Gee-Whiz' harrow just as soon as the cotton was up, plowing it with this plow and a cultivator every week. I saw that every row was plowed and that it was just as shallow as possible. Plowing continued to August 15. 'The cotton was left just as thick as a 6-inch hoe would leave it, with one to three stalks in a hill. I started the last of June picking up punctured squares, doing this three times in as many weeks. Then I used two applications of calcium arsenate every fifth day until the drench and northeast winds began and then I stopped."

### FASHION NEWS

**For Mourning.** Paris, Oct. 25.—Velvet today is even being used for mourning, a custom contrary to the formerly strict French rule which prescribed nothing more attractive than serge, cashmere or garbardine. The black velvet is trimmed with wide borders of black crepe. The lines are simple to the point of severity.

### Touch of Lace.

Paris, Oct. 25.—Only the merest touch of lace is permitted on lingerie at the moment. The tendency is toward very simple underthings in pale tints, the chief decoration being buttonhole stitchery in a contrasting shade, or a few embroidered medallions.

### Protest Skirts.

London, Oct. 25.—There are still heard voices today raised in protest against longer skirts; or, indeed, against skirts of any sort. The magazine "Health" declares a skirt jerks the body at every step and would cause a strong man to become exhausted if he walked a short distance in one. Knickers, on the other hand, "make a woman feel so shamelessly young that she can hardly keep her heels on the ground."

### Sub-Deb.

New York, Oct. 25.—A scrutiny of crowds at recent football games proves that the sub-deb wears a costume which accords with the atmosphere of the afternoon and also with that of the informal dinner party which inevitably follows. She selects a gay costume that utilizes the fancy coat blouse in some bright combination of shades, a sports length fur coat of beaver or raccoon and a close fitting hat of metallic cloth.

## NOTICE OF ELECTION

### STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Sumter.

Notice is hereby given that the General Election for State and County Officers will be held at the voting precincts prescribed by law in said county, on Tuesday, November 7, 1922, said day being Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as prescribed by the State Constitution.

The qualification for suffrage: Managers of election require of every elector offering to vote at any election, before allowing him to vote, the production of his registration certificate and proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed against him and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or of the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

Section 237, Code of 1912, as amended by Act No. 6, special session of 1914.

Section 237. There shall be three separate and distinct ballots, as follows: One ballot for Representatives in Congress; and one ballot for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State officers, Circuit Solicitors, members of the House of Representatives, State Senator, county officers, and one ballot for all Constitutional amendments and special questions, each of three said boxes to be appropriately labelled; which ballots shall be of plain white paper and of such width and length as to contain the names of the officer or officers and questions to be voted for or upon, clear and even cut, without ornament, designation, mutilation, symbol or mark of any kind, whatsoever, except the name or names of the person or persons voted for and the office to which such person or persons are intended to be chosen.

All special questions which name or names, office or offices, question or questions shall be written or printed or partly written or partly printed thereon in black ink; and such ballot shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names, question or questions thereon, and so folded, shall be deposited in a box to be constructed, kept and disposed of as herein provided by law, and no ballot of any other description found in either of said boxes shall be counted.

On all special questions the ballot shall state the question, or questions, and shall thereafter have the words "Yes" and "No" inserted so that the voter may indicate his vote by striking out the word or words of such words on said ballot, the word not so stricken out to be counted.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls, Managers and Clerks must make and subscribe the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other members and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to the Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the City of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m.

The Managers have the power to fill a vacancy, and if none of the Managers attend, the citizens can appoint from among the qualified voters, the Managers, who, after being sworn, can conduct the election.

At the close of the election, the Managers and Clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result for each office and sign the same. Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board, must deliver to the Commissioners of Election the poll list, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the results of the election.

At the said election qualified electors will vote upon the adoption or rejection of amendments to the State Constitution, as provided in the following Joint Resolutions:

A Joint Resolution to Amend Article X of the Constitution so as to Authorize the Town of Greer to Assess Abutting Property for Permanent Improvements.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Section 5 of Article XVII of the Constitution Empowering the General Assembly to Regulate the Printing for the State.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Section 7, Article VIII and Section 5, of Article X of the Constitution, relating to the Limit of the Bonded Debt of School Districts, by Adding a Proviso Thereto, so as to the Due West School District No. 33, Abbeville county.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Section 7, Article VIII and Section 5, of Article X of the Constitution, so as to Exempt the City of Beaufort from the Provisions Thereof.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Paragraph 5, Article X of the Constitution Relating to Bonded Indebtedness of Counties, Townships, School Districts, Etc., by Adding a Proviso as to the County of Beaufort.

A Joint Resolution to Propose an Amendment to Article X of the Constitution by Adding Thereto a Section to be Known as Section 13-A, Empowering County Authorities to Assess Abutting Property for Permanent Improvement of Highways.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Section 5 and 6, Article X, of the Constitution, Relating to the Limit of the Bonded Debt of Townships, by Adding a proviso thereto as to the Township of Christ Church Parish, Charleston county, S. C., as now Constituted Embracing in Area of Said Township the Town of Mount Pleasant, S. C.

A Joint Resolution to Amend

Section 5, Article 10, of the Constitution Relating to Limit of the Bonded Debt of School Districts by Adding a Proviso Thereto, as to School District No. 10, Cherokee County.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Section 5, Article X of the Constitution Relating to the Limit of the Bonded Debt of School Districts by Adding a Proviso Thereto as to the School District of the City of Florence in Florence County, South Carolina.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Section 7, Article VIII of the Constitution, Relating to Municipal Bonded Indebtedness, by Adding a Proviso Thereto as to the City of Georgetown.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Section 5 of Article XI of the Constitution Relating to the Formation of School Districts, Etc., by adding a Proviso as to Certain School Districts in Pickens county.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Section VII of Article VIII and Section V of Article X of the Constitution so as to Exempt the City of Spartanburg from the Provisions Thereof.

A Joint Resolution to Amend Section 7, Article VIII, and Section 5, Article X, of the Constitution, so as to Exempt the City of Union from the Provisions Thereof.

**Election Managers.** The following Managers of Election have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said County:

Sumter, Ward 1—L. E. White, L. W. Jenkins, Edgar Skinner, Ward 2—J. M. Pogue, A. W. Mosley, E. L. Ducom.

Ward 3—J. A. Calhoun, Major Shelley, J. S. Kennedy.

Ward 4—A. L. Gibson, G. E. Richardson, S. F. Stoumdenier, Concord—H. D. Bunsion, Albert Brogdon, L. W. Warren.

Providence—S. F. Moore, C. J. Garland, Ben Carline, DuBose—M. R. Rivers, T. S. DuBose, Jr., Marion Darg.

Manchester—S. M. Coulter, E. R. Williams, F. M. Coulter, Mayesville—Russell Doar, C. Taylor, J. C. Parnell.

Oswego—W. D. McLeod, M. M. Brown, J. R. Terry.

Privyater—R. H. Broadway, Harry Hodge, G. A. Nettles, Pinewood—A. P. Ragin, L. A. Graham, W. D. Epperson.

Rafting Creek—L. S. Vinson, J. A. Reames, J. K. McLeod, Stateburg—P. C. Kirk, F. K. Bull, W. W. Sumter.

Shiloh—W. W. Green, J. C. McElveen, T. J. Keels, Wedgefield—J. J. Geddings, E. L. Burrows, W. L. Dew.

The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to delegate one of their number to secure boxes and blanks for the election from E. F. Miller, Clerk, 115 N. Main St., on Saturday, November 4, 1922.

L. E. WOOD, R. M. JONES, T. E. HODGE, Commissioners of State and County Elections for Sumter County, S. C.

October 24, 1922.

## NOTICE OF ELECTION

### STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Sumter.

Notice is hereby given that the General Election for Representatives in Congress will be held at the voting precincts fixed by law in the County of Sumter on Tuesday, November 7, 1922, said day being Tuesday following the first Monday, as prescribed by the State Constitution.

The qualifications for suffrage are as follows: Residence in State for two years, in the county one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote, four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable. Provided, That ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, otherwise qualified.

Registration.—Payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or of the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls, Managers and Clerks must make and subscribe, to the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other members and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to the Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the City of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m., and closed at 6 p. m.

The Managers have the power to fill a vacancy; and if none of the Managers attend, the citizens can appoint from among the qualified voters, the Managers, who, after being sworn, can conduct the election.

At the close of the election, the Managers and Clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot box and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result for each office, and sign the same. Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board, must deliver to the Commissioners of Election the poll list, the box containing the ballots and written statements of the result of the election.

Managers of Election.—The following Managers of Election have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said county:

Sumter, Ward 1—A. K. Berns-haw, Henry Strother, W. D. Owens.

Sumter, Ward 2—E. W. McCol-lum, C. C. Cooper, E. E. Seale.

Sumter Ward 3—J. M. N. Wilder,

Silas Mellette, R. L. James, Sumter, Ward 4—A. F. Boatfield, John Wallace, John Curry, Concord—B. W. Brogdon, W. L. Brunson, L. J. Newman, Providence—A. C. Thompson, A. C. Burrows, Curtis Edens, DuBose—W. E. Dick, John Rivers, William Burrows, Bloomhill—M. A. Coulter, H. B. Barkley, F. M. Coulter.

Mayesville—Henry Weldon, H. L. Thomas, E. E. Alexander, Oswego—F. W. Andrews, Russell Lee, S. M. McCoy.

Privater—W. O. Cain, Henry Troutman, D. O. Pierson, Pinewood—D. R. Lide, B. C. Mims, A. C. Stack.

Stateburg—Nelson Murray, G. Simmons, J. L. Frierson, Rafting Creek—Harry McLeod, Corley Gillis, D. K. Lee.

Shiloh—S. B. McElveen, S. W. Truluck, W. F. Green, Wedgefield—E. E. Aycock, W. H. Ramsey, C. W. Chandler.

The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to delegate one of their number to secure the box and blanks for the election from E. F. Miller, 115 N. Main St., on Saturday, November 4, 1922.

BARTOW WALSH, T. B. KENNEDY, STANTANER BURROWS, Commissioners of Federal Election for Sumter County, S. C.

October 25, 1922.

## WEAK MIND TO BE PLEA

### Of Mrs. Phillips Charged With Murder

Los Angeles, Oct. 31.—The prosecution rested this afternoon in the trial of Mrs. Clara Phillips for the murder of Mrs. Alberta Meadows.

Mrs. Phillips is a "moron subject to epileptic convulsions" and has "the mentality of a child," her attorney, Bertram Herrington, declared today in opening the defense.

The attorney asserted he would prove that the defendant did not wield the hammer with which the state contends Mrs. Meadows was beaten to death.

He declared it would be shown that Mrs. Phillips every action that day was "guided by Peggy Caffee," eyewitness, who testified she saw Mrs. Phillips striking Mrs. Meadows with the hammer.

Herrington declared he would show that Mrs. Meadows was slain after an altercation and fight between her and Mrs. Phillips, in which the latter's little finger was practically broken and she appealed to Mrs. Caffee for aid. It was Mrs. Caffee, he suggested, who brought the hammer, not Mrs. Phillips.

Referring to his client's mental condition, Herrington said her father and several other near relatives had been, mentally irresponsible.

## VICTORY FOR MAYFIELD

Dallas, Oct. 31.—The civil court of appeals this afternoon ordered set aside the temporary restraining order granted by Judge A. M. Blackman Saturday to keep the name of Earle R. Mayfield off the ballots as the Democratic senatorial candidate.

Secretary of State S. L. Staples and W. A. Keeling, attorney general, were cited today to appear in the fifth court of civil appeals Monday and show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court. The citation was made following a motion of counsel for the plaintiffs in the action for injunction to keep the name of Mayfield off the ballots. The case originally was filed at Corsicana, Texas.

It was alleged that Mayfield's name had been certified to the county election boards by the Secretary of State, who had advised with the attorney general, before final disposition of the injunction case pending in the court of appeals.

## MEXICAN CONSULATE CLOSED

### President Obregon Suspends Business Relations With New York

New York, Oct. 31.—Local firms doing business with Mexico and the various departments of the Mexican government were unable today to determine how far President Obregon's order to suspend all commercial relations with New York business firms would affect their Mexican business.

Most of the firms furnishing steel and railroad supplies to the Mexican government have only local offices here. Officials of all and mining companies doing business in Mexico and having their headquarters here refused to comment on the order until they had received from Mexico City official confirmation